dence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1854. A competition seems to have been entered into this win-ter between the Emperor and the Prefect of the Seine, the two highest executive dignitaries in Paris, in the giving of brilliant balls and receptions ; the first allowing it to be inennated that the object of these costly asemblages is to give encouragement to languishing commerce: the other avowing it directly, in the public journals. The Prefect has the advantage of possessing the most beautiful palace, while in each the company is about the same. At the Tuileries

there is the most good law, tinsel and coldness; at the Hotel de Ville the most naturalness and enjoyment. M. Haussemenn has given one ball, to which a reception was added and another one is soon to follow. Many readers of THE TRIBUNE no doubt have seen the interior of the Hotel de Ville in the day time | but fewer have seen it after night, and fewer still since the new descretions, and the new apartments were finished. Taken

as a whole, the state apartments are now considered the

nights before I had observed Vely Pasina at the ball at the Tuileries, full of life and good-humor; now, however, he felt that to show delight when France was about to take a step in his ald which would throw her perhaps into anarchy and misery, would be to insult the people in whose midst he found himself. Arm in arm with Baron James de Rothschild, and wearing his magnificent eastern costume, he walks up and down the soloon in the midst of the gay assemblage, deeply engaged in conversation, and without appearing to notice where he is. The absence of the Emperor and Empress and the Foreign Minister is also attributed to the non appearance of the Russian Embassador, and in consequence an anxions expression is seen on

attributed to the non appearance of the Russian Embassader, and in consequence an anxious expression is seen on
the countenances of the mon of state process.

Delicacies of the choicest kind known to French cookery were served up in five rooms, distributed in different
parts of the state apartments. One hundred servants
were required to perform the service of the different tables. After having partaken bountifully of the good
things provided, my coachman was called at 2) o'clock,
and in company with a friend I bid good night to M.
Hausseman and his good lady, and left the gray scene. To
the coachman's laconic "On Monsieur!" the reply was
"A l'Opera!" and with a quick crack of the whip which
plainly said "I know what that means," away we went for
two miles through the dark tortoons streets of Central
Paris, and drew up suddenly in a glare of light at the

OKAND OPERA MASKED BALL.

Paris, and drew up suddenly in a glare of light at the GRAND OPERA MASKED BALL.

The Masked Ball, which commences every Saturday night during Carnival at 12 o clock, and closos at six in the morning, was, at the hour at which we arrived, at the hight of its fury. What a transition! What a contrast between the genuine and the spurious! From among true princes and princesses we suddenly fell in the midst of the counterfeit article. From the midst of a company regulated by the most refined proprieties of Paris seciety, we dropped suddenly into the midst of the wild howlings of two thousands of the veriest devils this side the river Styx. two thousands of the veriest devils this side the river Styx. From under the subdued and harmonious music of Strass, we suddenly felt our ears assalled with the thunders of Musard's famous band.

We take a position in a box and look down at the stronge scene. Bacchus and thunder! what a pandemonium! Vive noise! vive tumult! vive the hourse veices that how!, the arms that swing, the feet that stamp! vive

Musard!

Look at this immense, furious, medley sea, this sea where each wave is a human head, which rolls at our feet its multi-colered billows. Look at those white pierrots with conical hats, at the savages, the debardeurs; look at those crowds of little girls converted into boys—blue, green and rose—shapeless masks, with graceful faces, souple waists, and body counterfeit; look at the immense assemblage of caprices the most extravagant, of dreams the most poetic! All that passes, repasses, turns and returns around us, throwing us a glance, a cry, an insult, a provocation or a smile. Now the sea is calm for a moment, the confused mass forms itself into four long lines, the tempest growls and is going to burst. The batou of Musard is raised high in the air, it falls, the orchestra thunders, and the sea moves with a sudden start, as if the thunders, and the sea moves with a sudden start, as if the pile of Volta had been applied to the living mass. Thander, Musard, thunder! See them run, spring and run, spring and

century, we, the daughters of the revolutionary heroes of 76, demand at your hands a redress of our grievances,-a revision of your State Constitution-a new code of laws. Permit me then as briefly as possible, to call your attention to the legal disabilities under which we labor

First: Look at the position of woman as woman. We are persons, native, free-born citizens, property-holders, taxpayers, yet are we denied the exercise of our right to the elective franchise. We support ourselves, and in part, your schools, colleges, churches, your poor houses, jails, prisons, the army, the navy, the whole machinery of government, and yet we have no voice in your councils. We have every qualification required by the Constitution necessary to the legal voter, but the one of sex. We are moral, virtuous, and intelligent, and in all respects quite equal to the proud white man himself, and yet by your laws we are hassed with idiots, lunatics and negroes, and though we do not feel honored by the place assigned us, yet in fact, our legal position is lower than that of either,-for the negro can be raised to the diguity of a voter if he possess himself of \$230; the lunatic can vote in his moments of sanity; and the idiot, too, if he be a male one, and not more than nine teaths a fool, but we, who have guided great movements of charity, established missions, edited journais, published works on history, economy and statiswho have governed nations, led armies, filled the tics: who have governed nations, and armies, miss the professor's chair; taught philosophy and mathematics to the savans of our age, discovered planets, piloted ships across the sea, are denied the most sacred rights of citizens, because, for socth, we came not into this republic crowned with the digitity of manhood. Woman is theoretically absolved from all allegiance to the laws of the State. Sec. 1, Bill of Eights, 2 R. S. 301, says that no authority can on any

Bill of Rights, 2 R. S. 301, says that no authority can on any pretense whatever be exercised over the citizens of this State, but such as is or shall be derived from, and granted by the people of this State.

Now, gentlemen, we would fain know by what authority you have disfranchised one half the people of this State! Yen who have so boldly taken possession of the bulwarks of this Republic, show us your credentials, and thus prove your exclusive right to govern, not only your selves, but us. Judge Hurbot, who has long occupied a high place at the bar in this State, and who recently retired with bonor from the bench of the Supresna Court, in his profound work on luman rights, has probounced your

The state of the control of the cont

and by which contract he is not bound if any deception has been practiced, or if the party contracting has not ful filled his part of the agreement—so long as the parties in all mere civil contracts retain their identity and all the power and independence they had before contracting, with the full right to dissolve all partnerships and contracts for any reason, at the will and option of the parties themselves, upon what principle of civil jurisprudence do you permit the boy of fourteen and the girl of twelve, in violation of every natural law, to make a contract more momentous in importance than any other, and then hold them to it, come what may, the whole of their natural lives, in spite of dis-

certy hattern law, to make a contract more momentous in importance than any other, and then hold them to it, come what may, the whole of their natural lives, in spite of disappointment, deception and misery.

Then, too, the signing of this contract is instant civil death to one of the parties. The woman who but yesterday, was sued on bended knee, who stood so high in the scale of being as to make an agreement on equal terms with a proud Saxon man, to day has no civil existence, no social freedom. The wife who inherits no property holds about the same legal position that does the slave on the Southern plantation. She can own nothing, sell nothing. She has no right even to the wages she earns: her person, her time, her services are the property of another. She cannot testify in many cases against her husband. She can get no redress for wrongs in her own name in any court of justice. She can neither she nor be sued. She is not held morally responsible for any crime committed in the presence of her husband, so completely is her very existence supposed by the law to be merged in that of another. Think of it, your wives may be thieves, libelers, burglars, licendiaries, and for crimes like these they are not held amenable to the laws of the land, if they but commit them in your dress presence. For thom, also there is no highest law the will of man. Heads he but commit them in your dread presence. For them, also there is no higher law than the will of man. Herein beheld the bloated conceit of these Petruchios of the law, who

How could man ever took thus on woman. She, at whose feet Secrates learned wisdom—she, who gave to the world a Savior, and witnessed alike the adoration of the Magi and the agonies of the Cross. Now, could such a being, so blessed and honored, ever become the ignoble, servile, cringing slave, with whom the fear of man could servile, cringing slave, with whom the fear of man could be paramount to the sacred dictates of conscience and the boly love of heaven. By the common law of England, the spirit of which has been but too faithfully incorporated into our statute law, a husband has a right to whip his wife with a rod not larger than his thumb, to shut her up in a room, and administer whatever moderate chastise ment he may deem necessary to insure obedience to his wishes, and for her healthful moral development. He can forbid all persons barboring or trusting her on his account. forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on his account. He can deprive her of all social intercourse with her marrest and dearest friends. If by great economy she accomulates a small sum, which for future need she deposit,

Nature has clearly made the mother the guardian of the child, but man in his inordinate love of power, does con-tinually set Nature and Nature's laws at open definance. The father may apprentice his child, bind him out to a trade or halor without the mother's consent—yea, in direct opposition to her most earnest entreaties, her prayers and

opposition to not more consistent to a gamester or remseller, and thus cancel his debts of konor. By the abuse of this absolute power, he may bind his daughter to the owner of a brothet, and by the degradation of his child, supply his daily wants, and such things, gentlemen, have been done in our very midste moreover, the father, about to die, may be an extend to the may be an extended to the may be a controlled to the controlled t

a broibel, and by the degradation of his child, supply his daily wants, and such things, gentlemes, have been done in our very midst: moreover, the father, about to die, may hind out all his children wherever and to whomsoever he may see fit, and thus, in fast, will away the guardianship of all his children from the mother.

The Revised Stattes of New-York provide that every father, whether of full age or a minor, of a topid to be born, or of any himse child suffer the are of twenty-one years, and an outried, may himse child suffer the are of twenty-one years, and an outried, may him a care hist will, and recented, depend of the enaddy and miden of each child during he minority, or for any less time to any present presents in procession, erromainder. J. R. S. poor 160, see f.

Thus, by your laws the child is the absolute property of the father, wholly at his disposal in life or at death.

In case of separation the law gives the children to the father, mo matter what his character or condition. At this very time we can point you to noble, virtuous, well educated mothers in this State, who have abandoned their husbands for their proligacy and confirmed drankenness. All these have been robbed of their children, who are in the custedy of the husband, under the care of his relatives, while the mothers are permitted to see them but at stated intervals. But, said one of these mothers, with a grandeur of attitude and manner, worthy the noble Roman matron in the pulmiest days of that republic, I would rather never see my child again than be the medium to hand down the low animal nature of its father, to stamp degradation on the brow of another innocent being. It is enough, that one child of his shall call me mother. If you legradation on the brow of another innocent being-enough, that one child of his shall call me mother. are far sighted statesmen and do wisely judge of the in-terests of this Commonwealth, you will so shape your future laws as to encourage women to take the high moral ground that the fathers of her children must be great and good.

Instead of your present laws, which make the mother and her children the victims of vice and license, you might rather pass laws prohibiting to all drunkards, libertines and fools the rights of husbands and fathers. Do not the hundreds of laughing indiots that are crowding into our saylumis, appeal to the wisdom of our statesmen for some new law on marriage—to the mothers of this day for a higher, purer morality?

Again, as the condition of the child always follows that of the mether, and as by the abuse of your laws the father may beat the mother, so may be the child. What mother cannot bear me witness to untold sufferings which creat, vindictive fathers have visited upon their helpless child-Instead of your present laws, which make the mother

little by little, in a savings bank, the hosband has a right to draw it out, at his option, to use it as he may see fit.

"Hosband is entitled to wife's credit or enames talenta (whenever their intermentage was naw occurred) and soods purchased by her as he ream cream, with his constaint while coabstitien with him, can be some united the trends and sold in exsention against him for his over their intermentage was naw occurred) and soods purchased who would laverage a trembling child, is university the name of man. A mother's love can be no unworthy the name of man. A mother's love can be no unworthy the name of man. A mother's love can be no unworthy the name of man. A mother's love can be no unworthy the name of man. A mother's love can be no involved that the compart of the Links of his though six curry to have a large of the laws take no cognizance of the mother's most grievous wrongs. Neither at heat energy the mother's most grievous wrongs. Neither at heat every step—look at the gambling and drinking saloous, the clabroam of the United States, unless such person reside within this State; nor to any one who is under twenty one.

HORRIBLE EVENT.—The citizens residing in the neighberhood of Masonic Hall were startled yesterday morning by the rumor that Mrs. Cooper, wife of the Janitar of Masonic Hall, had attempted to murder her daughter and then destroy herself. On examination the rumor was found to be but too well founded in fact. Mr. Cooper and family reside in the rear of Masonic Hall. For some weeks past Mrs. Cooper has been affected with an apprehension that there was a conspiracy to kill her, and so fully had the idea taken possession of her that she became incapable of attending to the various household duties. Yesterday morning Mrs. C. brought the ax used for cutting wood for the Hall into the house, and during the absence of Mr. Cooper, who was called out on business, she locked one of the doors in the kitchen and then attacked her daughter, a young woman of about twenty years of age, with the ax. The latter warded the fall force of the blow of but a dreadful wound was nevertheless inflicted on her tarmic. She streaded with her methods inflicted on her with the ax. The latter warded the full force of the blow if, but a dreadful wound was nevertheless inflicted on her temple. She struggled with her mother, but to no avail, as she had become frantie. The daughter sprang to the deer which had been locked closely followed by her mother. Her sination then became desperate, but by good fortune, another door leading to the alley was unlocked the control of the locked through which she can acreaming into the street.

Mr. Cooper hearing the sterrot, can into the house just as his wife had inflicted a terrible grash with a razor across her throat. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but we understand the injury will prove mortal, though she was still alive last evening. All the veins and arteries are severed excess the inverse value with the injury will prove mortal. are severed except the jugular vein, which is untouched. The daughter and mother have always, we learned lived on the most friendly terms, and the attack was entirely without provocation. Mrs. Cooper is about 45 years of Pittsburgh Post, 25th.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LASSIC AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. By JAMES BRECK. 17mo, pp. 382. Redfield. Commencing with Sappho and ending with Madame de Stael, this gorrulous volume gives a superfluity of random gossip about several of the most prominent notabilities of ancient and modern times. The names at the head of the chapters, however furnish but an imperfect clue to the topics which may be suggested to the excursive imagination of the writer. Somewhat in the manner of Bayle and Montaigue, whom he evidently affects to follow, though not within speaking distance, be dashes off, upon the slightest hint, into neless rambling episodes concerning every thing but the subject in hand. Thus, apropos of Socrates, we are treated to a learned dissertation on baldness, enumerating the principal characters who have suffered from that defect, from againscles the tyrant of Syracuse to Elisha the prophet.

at whose instance forty two mocking juveniles of Bethel we'be devoured by she bears. Plate, whose love of dress seems to have colleged every other quality in the witer view, is made the occasion of an essay on dandyism iletrated by a profusion of examples. The philosophy of the ing and equipting is discussed with overflowing unction in the chapter on Alcibia es. So of the rost of the great name which are brought out in the effulgent series of disolving views, of which Mr Bruce is a cunning showman. His beek unquestionably abounds in brilliant and entertaining gossip, for the writer has sat down at many a great literary feast of which he "has stolen the scrape,"

THE WORLD OF SCHENGE, ART, AND INDUSTRY BLUS-TRATED. Edited by Fred B. Sillimas, Jr. and G. Rocce, Sico, Req. 6. F Petram & Co. This admirable record of the Exhibition at the Cryss. Palace is now completed, forming a volume no less Com-guished for its typographical beauty and its artists Burn-guished for its typographical beauty and white of the interesfions, than for the extent, variety, and value of the internation, with which it is filled. Many of the sways in the work are superior specimens of composition, written with spirit and elegance, and worthy of preservation as contribtions of permanent interest to the literature of Art. The publishers have used every means to give a high character to the publication, without regard to expense, and are perfectly justified in their statement, that "no other work of the kind can be mentioned which gives so much valuable ir formation and expensive l'instration at so low a price

A RECORD OF THE RO-TON STAGE By Wittin W. Clare, Jm. Limo, pp. 678. Hoston James Mutree a Co. In relating the samule of the drama in Puritage P. a general view of the American stage is presented our brief notices of the lending players who have obtained is firstion in this country. Mr. Chappen at to be well booked up in his subject, and has produced quite an agreeable relume. It is filled with anecdones and incidents, showing the a little creditable to the general character of the profession The nuttor a criticisms bear the stamp of fairness and in partiality, and his narrative is given in an easy and reads ble style. His work should be read by all who wish to be come acquainted with the phase of life presented by the rical artists in modern society.

The promise held forth in the tible of this book is not falsilled by its contents. It is a collection of anocdotes, sketches and traditions in regard to the female possess of the Wes, gathered promise would from various sources irrespective of their authenticity, and prown together with but a slight carried out by competent hands would have formed an in teresting volume, but the slovenly manuer in which this is

SAUN PHINGS IN ASD ABOUT LONDON. By Max Schan-ners. 12ms, pp. 10. London: Cooke. We have received the English edition of this spirited book of travels, from Bangs. Brothers & Co., It is popular in style and informing in matter and will be found rish is amusement even by the most has kneyed reader.

LEWIN On the Benefit Twis. By Comis Cicaty. Bee, pp 344. James C. Derby.
A good story of domestic life, written with simplicity and considerable vigor. It is recommended by its excellent meral tone, and its wholesome practical inculcations.

DASHES OF AMERICAN HUMON. By Howard Page. Rus. A lively, quizzical collection of Yankoo sketches, which will deserve the compliment of a laugh from every good

natured reader. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING

Quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Wildamsburgh, opposed to the bill now before Congress. proposing to throw spen the Territory of Nebrasks to slavery, was convened at the Odeon last evening. There were from 500 to 800 persons present, irrespective of party. were from 500 to 800 persons present, irrespective of party. The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. J. H. Bowis, President; Mr. N. Baroes and others Vise President. After the call of the meeting was read, the Hon. E. D. Culver, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read a letter from the Hon. H. J. Raymond, and the following letter from W. H. Soward of the U. S. Senate:

Washington, Saturday, Seb. 23, 1854.

My Jimy Her I have meeting from a solic wide of the same of the Committee, building in the subject of the Nebesaka will, on Tuesday 1823.

yen will learn from the papers that it is proposed to bring the nearless on those bills to a vote in the Senate on that very day, and

Headerd. That against so function and only as proposes to appear the Missarry (surver excluded truin all territory north of 20-20, we sale may protect.

Resolved. That the Compromise of 1220 was, in its nature and in the purpose of its great author and defender, a compact fordamental in class actor and irrepealable is spirit. That in that compost the South received its full bracks in the admission of the States of Missarry. Arkaness and Alaberma as slave States, and now that Freedom I about to receive its share, we held it a brack of plighted faith, a violation of assessme compact, for our Southern architect no deny of those benefits and attempt to reproduce the agreement.

Resolved. That as ritiging of the free States, we will consent to no providence in any bill, which shall openly or by implication allow did 160 square miles of five territory to be carsed by the elight and actions of Stavery. That as the compact of 1820 declinated this was domain to Freedom, we will resid any and every attempt to wrest it from Freedom, we will resid any and every attempt to wrest it from Freedom, we will resid any and every attempt to wrest it from Freedom and constant its Slavery.

Resolved, That after theiry four years colorisms of their share of the compact, and other the "a dissument measures of 1820," with the headerstaths South have derived therefrom, we would meat kindly suggest that, in thursting answer this arching and irritating question us, they are proveding a frash storm of actuation on their heads—one that may require them and their time-serving allies of the North to such a speady wholer.

Resolved, That with the acts and antecedents before us.—Wahligmon, Marison, Morroe, Jackson and Polk signing, approving and re-commending hills prohibiting Sissary in Certiforties—we descent that came mention hills prohibiting Sissary in Certiforties—we descent the restriction of the planted faith, yet we descent have uniformly and prespective for his scheme to a rigid account with their constitution and political ends would

passage of the wift.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting he signed by the officers thereof and copies thereof he forwarded to our Senator and to the Representative from this Datards.

The Rev. E. S. Porter, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church: the Hon. E. D. Culver, and Mr. George E. Baker spoke in favor of the resolution, after which they were adopted without a dissenting voice.

The meeting was then adjourned.

OPENING OF ALBANY STREET. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was

referred the matter of opening Albany at from Green wich st. through Trinity Church yard to Broadway, met again yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board for the purpose of bearing arguments either for or against the proposed improvements. There was present from one hun dred and fifty to two hundred and fifty persons. The meet ing being called to order by Chairman DRAKE a speech was made by Col. Nicholas Haight, (styling himself the Com-mander in Chief of the Veterans of the War of 1812). The Colonel remarked that he was present as the representative of the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who had friends Colonel remarked that he was present as the representative of the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who had friends buried in Trinity Church yard. After alluding in a happy manner to the remarks made by Judge Ecamet on behalf of Trinity Church corporation he went on to consider the remarks made by the counsel in favor of the improvement. He said that Trinity Church corporation had been charged with being an overgrown institution, arrogant and hangity. This assertion was false. It had for the last 160 years fed and clothed many suffering children. In Variek at aschool was established where they educated in the higher branches many children. It had supported from its treasury public worship in churches, and had in various other ways contributed much to the public good. The remains of Capt. Lawrence were exhumed from British soil and interred in Trinity Church yard; and so were Gen. Montgomery's. The speaker then concluded with mentioning the names of many other Revolutionary soldiers who were interred in this Church yard.

Judge Enner next addressed the Committee. He remarked that he was sorry to see that this discussion had degenerated from an inquiry into a personal debate. If in the discussion false issues had been made, and from the other side, what bearing can it have upon the question whether Trinity Church remained loyal to the Church or not! Now, upon this point the gentleman or the other side only produces one instance of loyalty, and that was an instance which excites my admiration. During the war, the vestry of Trinity Church was bound by oath to this oath and performing their duty, or what they thought to be their duty, in the midst of apposing arms and threatening foes, excites my admiration; and the gentleman will not charge me with any partiality for kings and monarchies,